

July 18, 1917

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JULY 25, 1917.

EACH NUMBER COMPLETE IN ITSELF.

New Series. —PART 59

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WAR NEWS

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AND ARMY HOSPITALS.
FIGHTING U-BOATS IN THE
RANEAN: JAPANESE
WOMEN'S WORK IN WAR.
BRITISH "ARTILLERIE D'ASS."
—ADVANCING AND ATTACKING.
LEAF-SCREEN CAMOUFLAGE.
ANTI-AIRCRAFT
MASKED GUNNERS.
THE DUNES—BRITISH RELIEF
FRENCH.
A TRENCH - RAID BEHIND
CIRCULAR BARRAGE.

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Every Friday.]

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of JULY 21 contains illustrations of—

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BRITISH "ARTILLERIE D'ASSAUT": TANKS
—ADVANCING AND AT REST.

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MASKED GUNNERS.

THE DUNES—BRITISH RELIEVING THE
FRENCH.

A TRENCH-RAID BEHIND A SEMI-
CIRCULAR BARRAGE.

A WAR FUNERAL AT VENICE.

WHERE THE GALLANT SERBIANS ARE
FIGHTING.

RUSSIA'S CHIEFS.

"TRANSPORT BY SEA: SUPPLYING THE
NAVY."

"MAKING GUNS: THE FURNACE."

PORTUGUESE AT THE FRONT AND
AT GAS DRILL.

M. VENIZELOS AT THE FRONT IN
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LIEUTENANT NUNGESSER'S CAP AT
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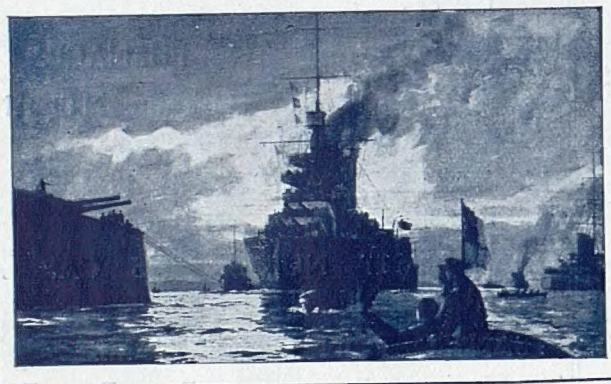
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AND

THE BRITISH ARMY



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ON THE FRENCH FRONT
AN ARTILLERY OFFICER'S
OBSERVATION POST



July 18, 1917

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sfully attacked, half the pre- al is 22, as There is no sels unsuccess- fully at- tacked. The struggle be- tween mer- chantships and submarines has not be- come more acute, but it is impossible at present to say to what extent the menace is in hand. On the whole, how- ever, the dim- nution is en- couraging. Sailings num- bered 2798, arrivals 2898. At this rate s programme h. It is one mbition that : JULY 14, 1917.

The Illustrated War News, July 25, 1917.—Part 59. New Series.

The Illustrated War News



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: WATCHING A BOMBARDMENT NEAR WANCOURT.

Official Photograph.

THE GREAT WAR.

THE KING AND QUEEN AT THE FRONT—THE HOUSE OF WINDSOR—POLITICAL CHANGES—HEAVIEST AERIAL FIGHTING—A PRINCE ON TRIAL.

AFTER the Navy, the Army. The world was interested, but not surprised, to hear on the morning of July 16 that the King had returned from paying a long visit (his fourth) to his soldiers on the Western front. Interest in the news was heightened by the further announcement that his Majesty had been accompanied by the Queen, who had made a minute inspection of the hospitals while the King went up to the line of fire. The visit lasted for ten days, during which his Majesty was continually on the move. One day he met the King and Queen of the Belgians on the little strip of Belgian soil which remains as an earnest of reconquest to be. For a long morning his Majesty walked on foot up and along Vimy Ridge, seeing amid the wreckage of war the traces of that tremendous struggle. He looked down upon Lens, and through his glasses caught a distant view of the spires of Douai. At this point the King was under fire. All works were thoroughly inspected—even the curious mystery-shop of *camouflage*,

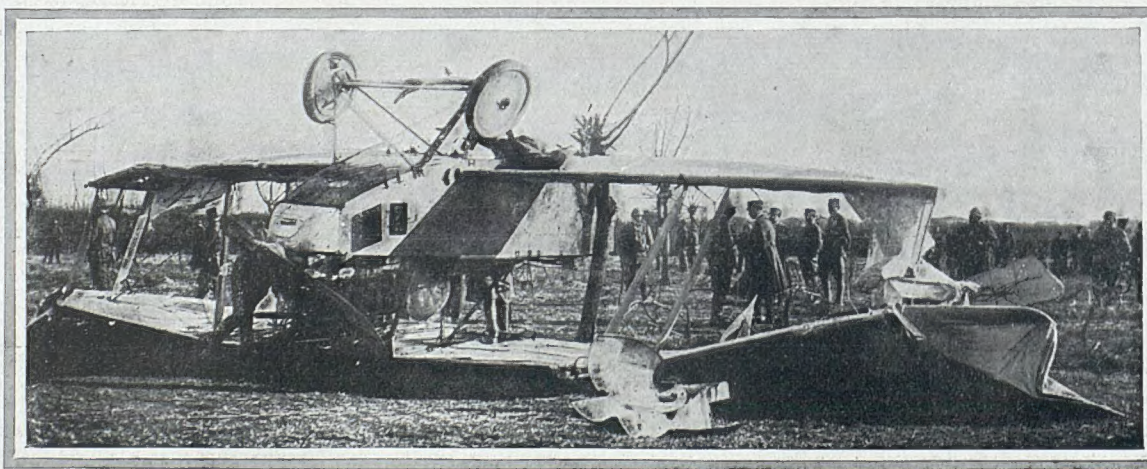
message King George took leave of the troops, congratulating them, commending their pluck and endurance, and speaking of the future with quiet confidence. "Under God's guidance, the final and complete victory of our cause is assured."

It was a week of remarkable happenings, unwelcome, yet the direct result of war. No sooner had the King returned than he performed a most picturesque and popular act—that of cutting his family adrift from all titular association with the enemy and establishing its native traditions. By Royal Proclamation, dated July 17, 1917, the King determined that his House and Royal Family should be styled and known as the House and Family of Windsor. The Proclamation was read at the Royal Exchange on the 19th.

News from the field has been somewhat overshadowed by political events at home and abroad. The German crisis at length brought the resignation of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg to pass. He was understood to go without any hope of return,



PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT AS COMPETITOR IN A HORSE SHOW BEHIND THE CANADIAN LINES: WAITING FOR JUDGES TO EXAMINE HIS WHITE CHARGER.—[Canadian War Records Photograph.]



"CRASHED" AT TURRIACO: AN AUSTRIAN AEROPLANE BROUGHT DOWN BY THE ITALIANS.—[Photograph by C.N.]

which recalls the tricks of Winstanley. On leaving France, his Majesty decorated Sir Douglas Haig with the Order of the Thistle, which no other commoner has hitherto held. In a memorable

and Dr. Michaelis, Commissary for Food Supplies, was appointed Chancellor in his stead. Michaelis is pure bureaucrat, and does not belong to the nobility. This is an innovation in the choice of

Imperial Chancellors. The new chief adviser will be war. In his first speech in the Reichstag on July 19, he spoke of a more stable

While Germany was chafing at the official, the powers at Downing Street were playing a small but not unimportant general post. On the morning of July 19, the public learned that Sir Edward Grey, the Admiral and had become a member of the War Cabinet, without portfolio. Dr. Addison had been appointed to the post of Minister of Munitions for the post of Minister of Munitions in charge of Reconstruction. Montagu had become Secretary of State for War.



IN A TOWN SHELLED ALL DAY

in room of Mr. Austen Chamberlain. Sir Eric Geddes, a war-time minister, had become a member of the Admiralty; last, and most significant, the new Minister of War was Mr. Winston Churchill. It was expected that Mr. Churchill's resignation would not be delayed, and his appointment criticised, is not looked upon as a mistake.

On the same date as the resignation of Mr. Churchill, the Government finally announced its new Inquiry into the Mesopotamia campaign. The military officers will, however, be tried by court-martial.

While these events were taking place, attention at home, no more important had taken place. The chronicle of fighting might be said to be any of the previous three weeks.

July 25, 1917

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[Photograph by C.N.]

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Imperial Chancellors. The career of the Kaiser's new chief adviser will be watched with interest. In his first speech in the Reichstag, delivered on July 19, he spoke of a more stringent food control.

While Germany was changing her highest official, the powers at Downing Street were busy playing a small but not unimportant game of general post. On the morning of July 18 the public learned that Sir Edward Carson had left the Admiralty and had become a member of the War Cabinet, without portfolio. At the same time, Dr. Addison had left the Ministry of Munitions for the post of Minister (without portfolio) in charge of Reconstruction; Mr. E. S. Montagu had become Secretary of State for India,

cannonades, attack, counter-attack in local areas, without serious loss to ourselves or our Allies, and at the same time without signal gain. The most notable achievement of the French was on the Meuse in the neighbourhood of Hill 304, where on July 17 a big fight developed, and our Allies, first recapturing trenches lost on June 29, went forward for a kilometre on a front of 2750 yards on both sides of the Esnes-Malaucourt Road. On the Chemin des Dames the activity was chiefly on the part of the artillery. On the 19th the fighting became fiercer on the Verdun front and near St. Quentin.

Particulars of the Yser battle show that the day was one of obstinate gallantry. The King's



IN A TOWN SHELLED ALL DAY BY THE GERMANS: WRECKED BUILDINGS AND A CANADIAN OFFICER'S CAR.
Canadian War Records Photograph.

in room of Mr. Austen Chamberlain (resigned); Sir Eric Geddes, a war-time discovery and an admirable one, had become First Lord of the Admiralty; last, and most sensational announcement of all, the new Minister of Munitions was Mr. Winston Churchill. It has long been whispered that Mr. Churchill's return to office could not be delayed, and his appointment, while frankly criticised, is not looked upon as altogether a mistake.

On the same date as these changes were made known the Government finally decided to hold no new Inquiry into the Mesopotamia campaign. The military officers will, however, be dealt with by court-martial.

While these events were occupying public attention at home, no movement of the first importance had taken place on the Western front. The chronicle of fighting might almost be that of any of the previous three weeks—a tale of raids,

Royal Rifles and the Northampton won new glory for their corps. Two platoons fought till the last man fell, and there were many individual acts of heroism. The thrust of the Germans along the dunes had been desperate; but, although it meant a certain setback, there has been no sign of any ability on the enemy's part to follow it up conclusively. Rather has his effort shown a distinct decline, until attacks had almost entirely given place to a sullen bombardment of positions coveted, but found to be impregnable.

On the extreme north, as on the sectors further south, the rule so often stated here obtains—the enemy's fiercest and costliest efforts can win only a temporary advantage. There is no sustained drive behind them. That alone is significant of many things—of dwindling numbers, failing material, and declining *moral*. On the 18th positions were recaptured at Monchy, and raiding parties were active north and east of

Ypres. At the time of writing, the gun-duel on the coast had increased in intensity. A furious attack south of Lombartzyde reached our trenches, but the enemy was driven out again.

During the same period the British Western front saw the heaviest air encounters yet recorded.

Fighting in large formations has developed in a remarkable manner, as many as thirty machines being simultaneously engaged. These aerial combats were continuous, and achieved substantial results. In one day's fighting fourteen German aeroplanes were brought down. Three of these fell in our lines; and sixteen other enemy machines were driven down out of control. Another machine was shot down by a direct hit from an anti-aircraft gun. Nor was the usefulness of aerial warfare confined to offensive action alone. While these battles were in progress between scout-planes, other machines took many photographs of the German positions, and at the same time the enemy's ammunition-dumps, aerodromes, and railway stations were heavily and successfully bombed. The French airmen were no less energetic, and about the same time accounted for eighteen of the enemy's machines, of which ten fell in our Allies' front, while the rest were driven down badly damaged within their own lines.

at 4.30 on the afternoon of the 19th aerial smoke-bombs were tried. The reports of these were heard in Central London and the West End; but the range of the sound and its effectiveness as a public warning remained problematic. The bang could hardly be called arresting, and seemed as



NOT SO AGILE AS A TANK: A ROAD-MAKER IN DIFFICULTIES NEAR THE BRITISH FRONT.—[Canadian War Records Photograph.]

little impressive as an ordinary royal salute in St. James's Park.

A curious but very significant incident of French justice is the trial, in absence, of Prince Eitel Fritz for crimes committed on French soil. The tribunal is the Court of the Oise Department, before which abundant evidence has been led. It is now some time since French jurisprudence announced that it was competent to try the Crown Prince as a common thief, and would certainly do so when opportunity arose. That time has not yet come; but, with the recapture of the occupied Oise districts, witnesses are available to prove the abominations of the younger brother, whose name, Eitel, is but Attila disguised. The evidence will form a useful contribution towards the long reckoning that will yet be called against the House of Hohenzollern.

Very little fighting of note has occurred on the Italian front, where both sides seem to be marking time. But the Duke of

Connaught's visit has been a notable and pleasant incident. His Royal Highness spent several days with General Cadorna's forces, visiting the Isonzo, Carso, and Trentino fronts, and the British batteries and hospitals serving in Italy.

LONDON: JULY 21, 1917.



EMPLOYING THEIR LEISURE IN POLISHING CARTRIDGE-BULLETS: CANADIAN SOLDIERS IN THEIR TRENCHES.—[Canadian War Records Photograph.]

The question of the air-defences of London has been under the special consideration of the Prime Minister and of General Smuts, whose proposals are being carried into effect. An experiment with warning sirens was only doubtfully successful, and



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"THE TROOPS ARE WE

The upper photograph shows water in Palestine now in our possession, a feature of the country. In the lower photograph, Indians employed in filling the troughs, and in the background are writing from before Gaza recently.

the 19th aerial smoke-ports of these were the West End; but its effectiveness as a problem. The bang ting, and seemed as



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"Our (Palestine) front is Excellently Organised."

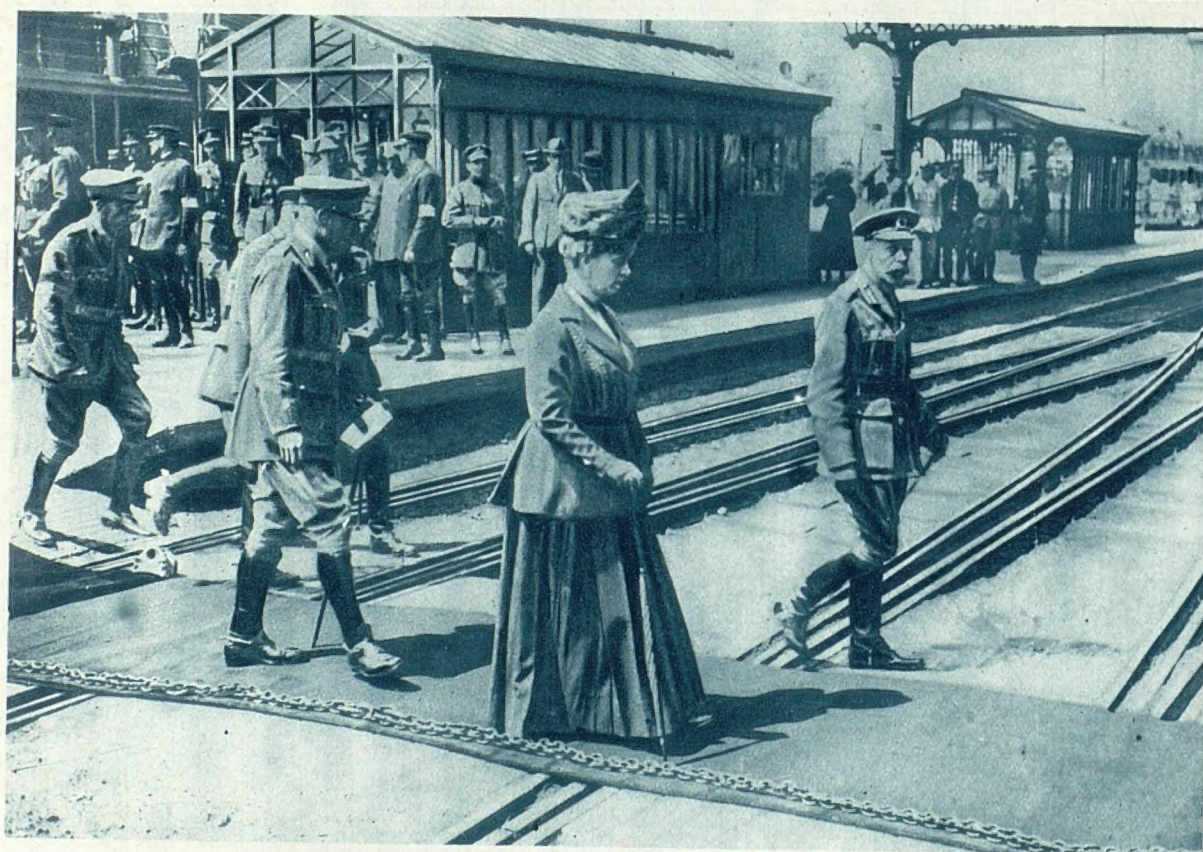


"THE TROOPS ARE WELL FED, WATERED, AND MUNITIONED": WATER-TROUGHS IN PALESTINE.

The upper photograph shows water-troughs near an ancient town in Palestine now in our possession. The cactus-thorn hedges are a feature of the country. In the lower photograph are seen some Indians employed in filling the troughs. Behind is a Flying Corps' tender, and in the background are canteens. Mr. W. T. Massey, writing from before Gaza recently, said: "Our Palestine Army

occupies a series of positions extending in crescent shape from the sea towards Beersheba. It gives the Turks no rest. Both sides are deeply entrenched and wired in. Occasionally small parties of our troops raid the enemy trenches. . . . We make captures, too, much further afield. . . . Our front is excellently organised. The troops are well fed, watered, and munitioned."

The King and Queen on the Western front.



THE ROYAL TOUR: AFTER DECORATING A FRENCH COLONEL; AT A HOSPITAL; THE LANDING.

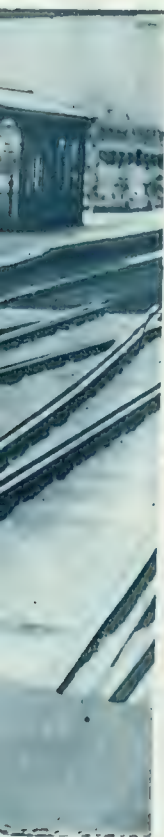
The King and Queen were in France for ten days. During that time the King went about at the front, going over the Vimy Ridge, Messines, and other battlefields. At several places he was within range of the enemy, and had to wear the danger-zone steel helmet as he walked about among the captured German trenches. The Queen, meanwhile, visited as many of the war hospitals near

the front as possible. His Majesty personally decorated many officers, both British and French. In the first illustration the King is seen shaking hands with a French colonel; with the royal escort of Lancers formed in a hollow square. The Queen is seen at a hospital in the second illustration. In the third their Majesties are shown, on arrival in France.—[Official Photographs.]

The King on



HELMETED, AS HIS ANCESTOR
"His Majesty," said the "Court Circular," "on the royal visit to the Western Front, on July 25, 1917, in England of the King and Queen, "visiting" the front and all the different Army and Lines of the front. It was not officially stated that his Majesty's Plumer's army went well within the d



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The King on the Battlefield on Wytschaete Ridge.



HELMETED, AS HIS ANCESTORS WENT FROM ROYAL WINDSOR; THE KING IN THE DANGER-ZONE.

"His Majesty," said the "Court Circular" notification of the royal visit to the Western Front, on July 14, after the safe return to England of the King and Queen, "visited General Headquarters and all the different Army and Lines of Communication Areas." It was not officially stated that his Majesty when visiting Sir Herbert Plumer's army went well within the danger-zone, in particular,

while going over the ground on the battlefields at Vimy Ridge, Messines, and Wytschaete. Wearing Field-Marshal's khaki field-service uniform, the King wore the steel helmet requisite in dangerous areas. German shells burst not far away whilst the King was making his round, "taking," in the words of Mr. Philip Gibbs, "the usual chances of haphazard shells."—[Official Photograph.]



The King Witnessing Battlefield fighting Methods.



REHEARSALS OF "THE REAL THING": BARRAGE-FIRE IN AN ATTACK; TRENCH-MORTAR FIRING.

The upper illustration shows the King watching an attack-formation display at a training camp behind the lines which his Majesty visited. The artillery barrage-fire was represented, describes Mr. Philip Gibbs, the war-correspondent, by men who "came over the fields with black-and-red flags, and with drums beating." That was succeeded by "the first wave of attacking troops, who followed

at that slow, dragging trudge which is described as a furious charge by those who have never seen modern war." The second and third "waves" followed, and then the "moppers up" to clear dug-outs of lurking enemy, and consolidate positions. In the lower illustration the King is seen watching the practice and effect of a trench-mortar firing demonstration.—[Official Photographs.]



The King



TRAINING-CAMP DEMONSTRATION

In the upper illustration his Majesty is seen watching the practice and effect of a trench-mortar firing demonstration. It is shown fringing the rising ground. The lower illustration vividly depicts a

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MORTAR FIRING.

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The King at the front: Adopted Enemy Devices.



TRAINING-CAMP DEMONSTRATIONS: SMOKE-BARRAGE; A FLAME-PROJECTOR AND BURNING-OIL ATTACK.

In the upper illustration his Majesty is seen witnessing a new form of smoke-barrage to save life in action, an improvement on an enemy practice. The demonstration took place at a training camp. The continuous smoke-belt also serves to shroud tactical movements. It is shown fringing the rising ground in the background. The lower illustration vividly depicts a liquid-fire attack display shown

before the King. Says Mr. Philip Gibbs: "There was the sound of rushing air, and there shot forth a blast of red flame out of black smoke to a great distance, and with a most terrifying effect. It came from an improved variety of a flame-projector machine recommended by General von Arnim. Then the King saw the projection of burning oil."—[Official Photographs.]

The Royal Tour at and Behind the front.



INCIDENTS: THE QUEEN AT A V.A.D. HOSTEL; THE KING AND PRINCE BY A FALLEN AEROPLANE.

Her Majesty in the upper illustration is shown at a V.A.D. hostel at one of the Red Cross camps she visited, being received with a parade of members of the V.A.D. staff. "Each day during the Queen's tour, the Queen started early in the morning, filling the hours in seeing all possible phases of the enormous work of the care of the sick and wounded, as well as of the auxiliary employ-

ment of women at the Base." A correspondent notes that "there was not an individual man in any single hospital to whom the Queen did not speak personally." The King and Prince are seen in the lower illustration beside a British aeroplane, which fell shortly before their car reached the place, happily without injuring the airmen.—[Official Photographs.]

The Queen



AT A NISSEN-HUT RED C

Nissen Huts have become an institution of Red Cross and other camps where wounded in Northern France. They take their officer who designed them on lines suggested of the former-day Indian "towns" which Ontario built and occupied as permanent

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AT A NISSEN-HUT RED CROSS STATION: HER MAJESTY LEAVING A HUT; INSIDE A WARD.

Nissen Huts have become an institution of invaluable service in the Red Cross and other camps where wounded and sick are housed in Northern France. They take their name from a Canadian officer who designed them on lines suggested by travellers' sketches of the former-day Indian "towns" which the Iroquois round Lake Ontario built and occupied as permanent tribal residences. Nissen

Huts, with their half-boiler shaped roofs and sides, made their appearance in the war first during the winter, being used as barracks for Canadian battalions, easily put up and easily carried. At the time they were first erected at the Front, we published several views of the Nissen Hut encampments, covered and raised well clear of the deep snow on the ground.—[Official Photographs.]

Tanks on the Battlefield: An Enemy fantasy.



REALITY v. MAKE-BELIEVE: A BRITISH TANK ACROSS A CAPTURED TRENCH; FOR GERMANY.

British Tanks, such as that shown in the upper illustration, have proved impregnable against anything except heavy-gun, big-calibre shells hitting fair and square. The risk is negligible, for the enemy's heavy artillery have to fire from so far in rear as to make accuracy impossible, particularly at an "invisibly" painted moving object such as a Tank. Never once have the enemy's infantry,

when swarming round the armoured sides of a Tank in an advance, been able to stand its furious fusillade. Hundreds of Germans have had to surrender in despair to the Tanks at close quarters. Such a sheer impossibility as the capture by infantry of a Tank appears pictured in a German illustrated paper. We pillory the fantastic fiction in our lower illustration.—[Illustration No. 1, Official Photograph.]

forerunners of



OUR FIRST THREE-DECK

"The Sovereign of the Seas" was her general lines were followed by built of our "wooden walls." Our initiative against the opinion of the declared such a vessel impossible; and no port in England shelter her

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FOR GERMANY.

of a Tank in an advance, hundreds of Germans have had these quarters. Such a sheer of a Tank appears pictured in glory the fantastic fiction (No. 1, Official Photograph.)

forerunners of the Grand fleet: War-Ships of All Ages—VIII.



OUR FIRST THREE-DECKER: CHARLES I.'S "SUPER-DREADNOUGHT," THE "SOVEREIGN OF THE SEAS."

"The Sovereign of the Seas" was England's first three-decker. Her general lines were followed for first-raters down to the last-built of our "wooden walls." Charles I. built her on his own initiative against the opinion of the leading naval architects, who declared such a vessel impossible; that no cables could hold her; and no port in England shelter her. The name was given to ex-

press the claim then first made to British supremacy of the seas. The ship-money levy for her building produced Hampden's refusal of payment, and Charles's quarrel with Parliament, with its sequel on the scaffold. Renamed "Commonwealth," by Cromwell, and "Royal Sovereign" at the Restoration, the ship lasted sixty years, and fought in fifteen battles. She was burned at anchor.

ROMANCES OF THE REGIMENTS: LIX.—THE LOYAL NORTH LANCASHIRE.

THE OFFICERS AND THE BRIGANDS.

ONE fine May morning in the year 1836 three officers of the 81st, the Loyal Lincoln Volunteers, now the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, set out from Gibraltar to make their first excursion into Spain. They were in plain clothes and unarmed, and looked forward to a day's pleasant relief from duty, for, being but recently arrived, they had been finding drills and parades rather trying in the close climate of the Rock.

As they rode along they were enchanted with the scenery, which grew more beautiful with every yard of the way. As they passed in single file along a narrow path in a magnificent forest of

into the thick brushwood at the side of the path, where they offered their watches, chains, and loose change, which their captors seemed to think very poor plunder. While they were grumbling over it, the officer who had escaped was seen returning, but his friends shouted to him to keep clear, as he could thus be of most use. He therefore wheeled about once more, and, eluding pursuit, made good his escape.

The villains made it plain to their prisoners that any attempt to escape would have disastrous results, and their leader went through a pleasant pantomime with his knife to point the moral. The officers were forbidden to look at



QUEENSBERRY RULES IN THE GRAND FLEET: TWO SHIPS' BOXING CHAMPIONS MATCHED AT A TOURNAMENT ON BOARD WHILE THEIR SHIPS ARE IN PORT.

The ships whose champions are boxing have been moored for the occasion close alongside one another, so that the crews of each vessel can equally well see the match—mustered on the upper deck and superstructure.—[Official Photograph.]

cork-trees they came suddenly upon five horsemen, well mounted and armed, who filed past them left to left. The leader of the band swept off his sombrero and gave the British soldiers a courteous greeting in sonorous Spanish, which the excursionists returned as well as they could, and rode on, thinking no evil. But suddenly, just as the last of the five came opposite the foremost of the officers, a whistle was blown, the brigands wheeled their horses about, unslung and cocked their carbines, while one of the Spaniards dealt the senior officer a furious blow on the back. The officer who was riding ahead struck spurs into his horse, overturned the ruffian opposing him, and got clear away. The two others showed fight, but were soon overpowered and dragged

their captors' faces, and were commanded to remain silent. Sentries were posted at the approaches to the robbers' retreat, and a guard with his carbine at the ready was set over the prisoners themselves. After a time, the two officers were mounted on one horse, and the party plunged deeper into the forest, moving into the unknown for many miles.

At length they halted. The brigands had, as it appeared, resolved that the younger of the two officers should ride back to Gibraltar, and should return next day at noon with the ransom, 4000 reals. This he was to deliver at an appointed place to a man who would be found there seated on a white horse. To help identification and prevent mistakes, this pious person was to bear

[Continued overleaf.]



After 5



HELMETED AGAINST SHRA

A telling idea of what a shell-burst with charged with high-explosive can do when little below the surface of the ground, illustration. It shows a Canadian soldier, a short way from a battlefield, splashing shell-hole which has been converted by h

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After Heavy Rain on the Western front.



HELMETED AGAINST SHRAPNEL BULLETS: A CANADIAN SOLDIER'S SWIM IN A SHELL-CRATER.

A telling idea of what a shell-burst with a big-calibre projectile charged with high-explosive can do when such a shell explodes a little below the surface of the ground, may be gained from this illustration. It shows a Canadian soldier, from a reserve battalion a short way from a battlefield, splashing about as he bathes in a shell-hole which has been converted by heavy rainfall into quite a

big pool—almost a pond. The man is shown wearing his helmet, possibly out of mere whim, but, it is more likely, to save his head from a stray shrapnel-bullet dropping in his direction. As correspondents have related, some of the larger calibre high-explosive shells make craters big enough to hold a horse and cart.—[Canadian War Records.]

in his hand a crucifix. If the officer failed to return, or should return with an armed force, the remaining captive would be immediately butchered in cold blood.

There was nothing for it but to comply with these agreeable terms. The chances did not seem very favourable; but, such as they were, it was best to take the risk. The two friends therefore



COMRADES IN ARMS ON THE SOUTHERN SERBIAN FRONTIER: MEN OF SERBIAN, RUSSIAN, AND FRENCH REGIMENTS ATTENDING A SERBIAN FÊTE IN A MOUNTAIN CAMP.

On the flag-draped camp-chairs in front are seated officers of the three nations, indiscriminately, and easily distinguishable by their uniforms.—[French Official Photograph.]

parted, in considerable doubt as to their next merry meeting, if any. The march into the wilderness was then resumed, and lasted for seven hours. At midnight another halt was called, and the prisoner, after being bullied by the leader, who again used his knife in dumb show, was given bread and permitted to drink at a stream.

He was now allowed to lie down to rest, under strict guard; and one of the brigands, who alone showed some spark of humanity, questioned the prisoner, not unkindly. He asked whether he had relations in Gibraltar, and whether he was a merchant and rich. He seemed disappointed that the captive was a soldier, whose pay compared unfavourably with the ransom asked.

Meanwhile, the officer who had first escaped had, with many trials, reached the Rock, where the authorities, on hearing his story, sent to the Alcade of the town of San Roque, six miles distant, and requested that Spanish troops should be despatched in quest of the brigands. This was done, but the Spaniards took the matter in their usual leisurely fashion, and did little good.

Then, after nightfall, arrived the second messenger, spent with hard riding and many adventures, only to find the gates closed. He sent in word, however, to the Town-Major, who at once had the officer admitted and took him to the Governor of Gibraltar. The ransom was found, and at daybreak the young man set

out once more to search for the worthy with the crucifix. When he reached the place he found the Spanish soldiers there, making a huge fuss. Plainly, the emissary of the brigands would not appear. The officer therefore waited until the soldiers had gone into a little inn for dinner, and then he sat down and began to chink the doubloons in his hand by way of bait, but without result. At nightfall he gave up the quest, and with a heavy heart returned to the Rock.

In the brigand camp the day had passed amid alarms and excursions. Scouts were sent out to watch for the messenger, and when he did not appear, the prisoner was kicked, hustled, and even jumped upon by one of the band, who was with difficulty prevented from proceeding to actual murder. The prisoner was compelled to lie face downwards on the ground, and thus, despite his bruises, he fell asleep until morning.

He was aroused by a voice saying a person had arrived from the Rock. Silence followed. The robbers had vanished. But near by stood the captive's horse, and a little distance off sat a Spanish girl, who said she had been commissioned to put the officer on his road to Gibraltar. They went on for some distance, and then the ex-prisoner suspected treachery. For at a

distance of forty miles he had caught sight of the top of the Rock. He was being led in the wrong



FOR TRANSMITTING AND PICKING-UP WIRELESS MESSAGES BETWEEN POINTS OFF THE MAIN ROUTES ALONG THE FRONT: A FRENCH TRAVELLING MOTOR-VAN WIRELESS-STATION AT A HALT BY THE WAYSIDE; WITH OPERATOR AND DRIVER.—[French Official Photograph.]

direction. "Señorita, a Dios!" cried the officer, and dashed away, never drawing bridle until he was within twenty-eight miles of Gibraltar. For the rest of the way he was kindly entertained by the peasantry, and next morning, at ten o'clock, he rejoined his regiment. Why he was released without ransom no one could guess, unless the brigands, disappointed of a catch of rich merchants, thought the game, after all, not worth the candle.



United States



WHERE, AS A SUBALTER

During his recent visit to Ireland troops at various places, including Curragh. Our photographs were held at Cork, of troops from the Command, and also of a detachment of the Navy. The review took place in

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MESSAGES BETWEEN
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United States Sailors Reviewed by Lord French in Ireland.



WHERE, AS A SUBALTERN, HE RODE A WINNER: LORD FRENCH REVIEWS U.S. SAILORS AT CORK PARK.

During his recent visit to Ireland, Lord French held reviews of troops at various places, including Phoenix Park, Dublin, and the Curragh. Our photographs were taken on the occasion of a review, held at Cork, of troops from the Southern District of the Irish Command, and also of a detachment of men of the United States Navy. The review took place in Cork Park, where, it is interesting

to recall, Lord French, in his subaltern days, rode the winning horse in some races held in the park. The upper photograph shows the American sailors, who occupied the place of honour in the column, marching past Lord French (seen on the left, saluting). In the lower group American sailors and British soldiers are seen fraternising in barracks.—[Photos. by Newspaper Illustrations.]



At a Canadian Long-Range Battery Station on the Edge



DURING A BOMBARDMENT OF THE ENEMY'S POSITIONS: TWO GUNS

Two heavy position-guns are seen here while shelling the enemy away in front. The nearer gun is in an improvised gun-pit where a former trench-line ran. A shell-crater is utilised to provide cover below the ground-surface level for the gun and gunners. The smoke vapour from the last discharge, just a moment before, while dissipating, thickens the air, as observable

ACTION—THE NEARER JUST AFTER
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Range Battery Station on the Edge of the Battlefield.



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ACTION—THE NEARER JUST AFTER FIRING, THE OTHER ABOUT TO FIRE.

towards the right of the photograph. The gun itself appears with its barrel recoiled to the full extent; the muzzle of the piece is seen after sliding back abreast of the cylinder-ends. The recoil apparatus pushes it forward again automatically to full length, as is the case with the second gun, shown off to the right and about to fire.—[Canadian War Records.]



The King's Visit to the Western front: Enemy Body-Armour



ENEMY SPOIL THAT WAS FOUND ON THE BATTLEFIELD: A GERMAN TRENCH ARMOUR-SUIT, JUST

The King paid quite a long visit to Vimy Ridge. He was, it is stated, particularly interested in all he saw there, and also in certain enemy relics which were shown him. One relic was that seen here—a suit of German body-armour, apparently designed for wear at certain posts in the trenches. His Majesty walked over the ground at Vimy Ridge, and, in like manner, visited the

mine-craters at Messines and Wytchaeta among other things, "he pointed out the queer human interest of a pack of

Western front: Enemy Body-Armour Inspected on Vimy Ridge.



THE BATTLEFIELD: A GERMAN TRENCH ARMOUR-SUIT, JUST INSPECTED BY HIS MAJESTY.

all he saw there, and also in body-armour, apparently designed and, in like manner, visited the

mine-craters at Messines and Wytschaete. He was accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Staff officers, to whom, we are told, among other things, "he pointed out the grey stuff of German tunics lying about old bits of German trench," besides noting "the queer human interest of a pack of playing-cards lying in a shell-crater."—*[Canadian War Records.]*



Rescued from further Outrage: Statues and



BEHIND THE CANADIAN LINE IN WESTERN FRANCE: SACRED STATUES AND OTHER

One of the outrages perpetrated by the German invaders of France which have aroused feelings of righteous indignation upon the part of civilised nations has been the desecration, sometimes the nearly complete destruction, of sacred edifices, hitherto the objects of world-wide reverence and admiration. One of these outrages has been the bombardment of the Cathedral of

Other Relics Saved



RELICS PLACED FOR SAFETY IN A LIT

Arras. The city, once the ancient capital of France, the Cathedral of Arras was built in 1755-1833. amongst its paintings were two attributed to

Statues and

Other Relics Saved from Arras Cathedral.



RELICS PLACED FOR SAFETY IN A LITTLE CHURCH, BY THE CANADIAN SOLDIERS.

Arras. The city, once the ancient capital of Artois, is now the principal town of the department of the Pas de Calais. The Cathedral of Arras was built in 1755-1833. Among its statues were a Madonna and two modern monuments of bishops, and amongst its paintings were two attributed respectively to Rubens and Van Dyck.—[Canadian War Records.]

STATUES AND OTHER

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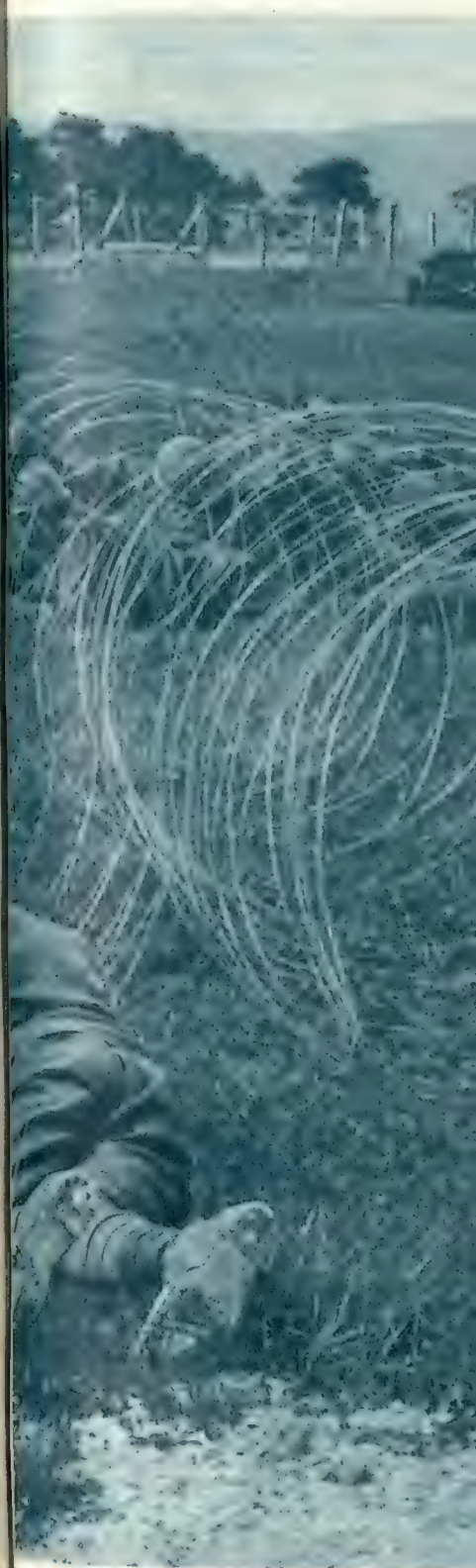


Unbarbed Wire for Trench Defences : french Troops Learning How to fi



CONVOLUTIONS OF WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS AT A FRENCH "CENTRE D'INSTRUCTION" : SENEGALESE

Wire plays an immense part in modern warfare, for the purpose, chiefly, of field defence works. Barbed wire is, of course, the most common kind used for making entanglements, but the unbarbed variety is also employed on occasion, in long coils and convolutions, for the purpose of tripping up an attacking enemy. At night, especially, it would form a very effective



TROOPS OF THE FRENCH ARMY BEING

obstacle. In the above photograph, some Senegalese troops are shown working with unbarbed wire on the ground, at a training exercise. They are as fine fighters. In the Battle of Verdun, for

French Troops Learning How to fix It at a Training-School.



INSTRUCTION": SENEGALESE

Barbed wire is, of course, on occasion, in long coils could form a very effective

TROOPS OF THE FRENCH ARMY BEING TRAINED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF TRENCH DEFENCES.

obstacle. In the above photograph, some Senegalese troops of the French Army are seen practising the art of fixing coils of unbarbed wire on the ground, at a training school in the Marne district. The Senegalese have frequently proved their mettle as fine fighters. In the Battle of Verdun, for example, they did excellent service.

DEPÔT DAYS: VI.—FATIGUES.

FATIGUES aren't always so—I mean that, while some are extremely proper to their name, there are others that have the simple charm and attraction of kindly things. I have known a man in Tent X 6 to be taken of passion with a fatigue. He adored this fatigue so devotedly that, when his time for serving on it was up, he simply made up his own party and marched it down to the place of fatigue. Being clever, he got his party there before the rightful squad. The rightful party were threatened with all manner of torments by an indignant sergeant who considered they were trying to shirk. My friend was very good—he suggested that perhaps Orderly Room had made a mistake. . . . I think he would have been on this fatigue for "duration" had not an officer found him asleep, with the book by Rider Haggard which constituted his chief work, open on his lap.

Fatigues are all those things that "have to be done," and they range from "cook-house," which is very scummy when it is not coaly, to rolling the

cricket-pitch, which is indolent—even Omaresque. Between these poles are ranged all the military arts of collecting, concealing, and obviating dirt. There is also a very vital but most annoying guild of fatigue that catches one either before or immediately after breakfast—a fatigue which,

since it is really necessary, other people should certainly do. This is ration fatigue. Ration fatigue consists of a party of dejected men who march down to the Store—and if you know Stores you know what a long walk that will be—with a plain deal Army table on their shoulders. They come back with that table loaded with meat. A fine thing, meat—a happy thing—but I do not wish to carry a minor mountain of it on a table every morning of my life. In addition to the beer-bearers of meat, other melancholy lads carry beans. This is, perhaps, a cruelty; it is quite enough to inflict us with beans at breakfast, dinner, and supper, but to make us bear the sacks to the table is very much like demanding a fee for the

[Continued overleaf.]



AN INCIDENT OF THE KING'S VISIT TO THE WESTERN FRONT: HIS MAJESTY SPEAKING TO AN AGED FRENCH LAND-OWNER WHO HAS PLACED HIS GROUND AT THE DISPOSAL OF OUR TROOPS FOR TRAINING PURPOSES.

Official Photograph.



HIS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE WESTERN FRONT: KING GEORGE, WITH KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM (ON THE RIGHT, WITH HIS HAND AT THE SALUTE) INSPECTING A BELGIAN GUARD OF HONOUR DRAWN UP TO RECEIVE THE BRITISH SOVEREIGN.

The regiment providing the guard of honour is one of a number of specially distinguished Belgian corps, whose colours bear gilded laurel wreaths on their flag-poles—awarded for services in the present war.—[Official Photograph.]



At a



ON SENTRY-GO: A TYPICAL

One would hardly care to be the German who have to meet at close quarters the athletic like "looking American soldier, photograph and fro on sentry-go at an American camp worst of it—for the enemy—is that the ke clean-limbed, essentially soldierly looking f

At a United States Camp in France.



ON SENTRY-GO: A TYPICAL U.S. LINESMAN OF THE TROOPS NOW WITH GENERAL PERSHING.

One would hardly care to be the German who, one day soon, may have to meet at close quarters the athletic, eminently "business-like"-looking American soldier, photographed while tramping to and fro on sentry-go at an American camp in France. And the worst of it—for the enemy—is that the keen-eyed, lithe, well-knit, clean-limbed, essentially soldierly looking fellow seen here is only

typical of the average United States Army linesmen. Not a few are recruited from the prairie lands of the West, where men of the hardest breed have their habitat—rough-and-ready and fearless fighters. As has been stated, several battalions of General Pershing's present force in France arrived direct from the Texas and Mexican frontier—training grounds the antithesis of Potsdam.

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privilege of being beheaded. There are other stores to carry, of course—plum and apple jam . . .

Fatigues have a spiritual quality as well as the grittily physical. They enable one to realise that woman should have a vote—that is, they enable one to realise what real hard graft man escaped when he took up politics and commerce and art and other things, and left woman to all the comforts of home life. In Tent X 6 we have mopped floors in our fatigues, scrubbed tables and forms, cleaned plates—have you ever cleaned a bacony plate with cold water and the advertisement page of the *Daily Mail*? Please try it on a cold morning; it needs art; it needs even more than that: it needs science and the courage that wins V.C.'s—we have cleaned windows, swept rooms and passages, fetched water, and have done the unending tasks of housekeeping; and, having done that, we are agreed that woman should have the vote—should have two votes, if she likes—as long as she will have mercy on us and continue doing this "mere woman's work." We ourselves know we could not stand the strain. Again, fatigues are also excellent things for one's social pride. It is morally elevating to pick up cigarette "butts" and "match stales" from a public road alongside a man who tells you he prefers his five-seater Daimler to his other two heavy cars. You do not feel that it is a proud moment to have this rich man beside you—you feel that, whatever his status in life, he is extremely inferior to you in

one recognises—until a corporal comes up and looks exaggeratedly at your work. In a sad voice the corporal asks you what trade you disgraced before being called up. "Oh, a lawyer, were you, hey? Well, I was a storberry-barrer man in the City, and let me tell you that storberry-barrers will put the law across the lawyer in a couple of shakes if 'e don't do 'is job better. Look at that bloomin' woodbine paper! Look at it! Say the General came erlong, and it blew up and tripped



AN INCIDENT TO BE WITNESSED ANY DAY ON THE WESTERN FRONT: THREE GERMAN PRISONERS (TWO CARRYING THEIR OWN MACHINE-GUNS). ON THE WAY BY THEMSELVES TO A CANADIAN COLLECTING-STATION.

It often happens that small parties of surrendered Germans are sent through the front line to the rear by themselves. No escort is needed. They dare not run away, as too many of our men are passing and repassing, and they don't want to go back to their own friends.—[Canadian War Records.]



THE DAILY PAPER-BOY—WAR-ZONE VERSION: A FRENCH NEWS-PAPER-BOY ON HIS ROUND IN THE CANADIAN LINES NEAR THE FRONT TRENCHES.

The lad wears a soldier's steel helmet (several sizes too big for him) put on when shells are bursting in his neighbourhood. He goes about his work regardless of the firing, and stows his helmet in his bag when outside the shelled area—no doubt to relieve his head of the weight.—[Canadian War Records.]

the detection and snatching up of "butts." You know at once that you belong to a superior *genus*. Khaki and fatigues have put you both in your right places. This is a very noble emotion, as

planting, French culture, and the like . . . There are usually some of the unwise among us. Three or four men fall out—they roll gravel-paths for the rest of the week.—W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.

"Heroes."



FRENCH TROOPS ON

The Chemin des Dames has seen a lot of fighting. In the upper photograph we see a group of French troops in a trench; in the centre, machine-gunners are in the act of throwing a shell. Below, two stretcher-bearers bring a wounded man to the front, while nearer the foreground are

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ON THE WESTERN
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“Heroes. . . . These Muddy fellows are France.”



FRENCH TROOPS ON THE CHEMIN DES DAMES: A LINE OF INFANTRY; STRETCHER-BEARERS.

The Chemin des Dames has seen much desperate fighting of late. In the upper photograph we see a line of French infantry advancing there; in the centre, machine-gunners in position, and on the right, a bomber in the act of throwing a grenade. The lower photograph shows two stretcher-bearers bringing in a wounded French officer, while nearer the foreground are seen the helmets of men holding

a trench. Writing recently from this front of the “heroic sacrifice and endurance” displayed by the Allied troops, Mr. G. H. Perris says: “‘Heroes’—how feeble are our best words before these scornful of words. What matters . . . is to recognise freely that these muddy fellows are France, are England, will and should mould the destinies of the next generation.”



Women - Munitioners at Work Not far Behind the front



IN A WORKSHOP AT AN AIRCRAFT FACTORY AND REPAIR-DEPÔT: WOMEN SLUNG

Exactly as is taking place at the aircraft factories in England, women in France are largely employed on all kinds of work in connection with the manufacture of aircraft. We see two here slung in "cradles" while at work high up above the ground fastening and sewing-on bolt-ropes on the silk casing which encircles the cylindrical gas-envelope of a *saucisson*, or



HIGH UP IN "CRADLES" FASTENING BOLT observation-balloon. Both repairs and complete factories and aircraft refit-workshops. Some of camps. Thus the repair-workshops are quickly

at Work Not far Behind the french Western front.



IR-DEPÔT: WOMEN SLUNG

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HIGH UP IN "CRADLES" FASTENING BOLT-ROPES ON AN OBSERVATION-BALLOON.

observation-balloon. Both repairs and completion work are carried out in cases almost entirely by women at the aircraft factories and aircraft refit-workshops. Some of these are situated at no great distance from the army reserve lines and aviation camps. Thus the repair-workshops are quickly accessible from the front, ensuring no delay.—[French Official Photograph.]

Ships of the United States Navy in the Western



AT A FRENCH SEAPORT: AN AMERICAN BLUEJACKET LANDING-PARTY JUST COME ASHORE ON

The American Navy is already well and numerous represented in European waters. Various classes of war-ships, specially selected for certain purposes agreed upon by conjoint war councils of the Allies, have arrived. Several U.S. destroyers and cruisers made their appearance in British ports, as we have illustrated in previous issues, some time ago. They have been

on duty in the Western Atlantic with British c with his flag ashore at Queenstown Admiralty again, have since put in at French ports. A

United States Navy in the Western Atlantic.



AN AMERICAN BLUEJACKET LANDING-PARTY JUST COME ASHORE ON DUTY.

Several classes of war-ships, specially designed for the purpose, are now on duty in the Western Atlantic with British consorts all under the command of Admiral Sims, who took charge of the station with his flag ashore at Queenstown Admiralty House. Others came over escorting the American troops to France, and others again, have since put in at French ports. A party of American bluejackets is seen in the above photograph.—[Photograph by C.N.]

WOMEN AND THE WAR.

THE more one sees and hears of women's work, the more one realises the truth of Mr. Lloyd George's remark at Dundee that "It would have been utterly impossible for us to have waged a successful war had it not been for the skill and ardour, enthusiasm and industry which the women of the country have thrown into the work of the war."

A striking proof of the large share women are taking in the prosecution of the war was afforded at the recent exhibition held at the Leeds Art Gallery, where photographs and specimens of the work done by women in munition-factories were on view. From them one gained an excellent bird's-eye view of the rapid advance of women in industry since the outbreak of war. It would probably surprise even the most optimistic believers in women's capacity for work to learn how far the sex has progressed, not only in the simple jobs, but in the quite complicated operations, many of which are now performed entirely, or almost entirely, by women.

Recent events have shown the importance of an increased supply of aircraft, so it is interesting to know that women are making great strides in various branches of the work connected with the manufacture of aeroplanes. The

work now being done by women in this direction includes a number of important processes connected with the structure and fittings of the machines, so that women, in a very literal sense, have the lives of many of our flying men in their hands.

For instance, the assembling and putting together of an aileron is work entrusted to women, who also undertake several of the operations involved in the structure of the planes and body. They can deal quite effectively with propellers, and are perfectly capable of taking charge of the machines used in connection with the production of aero-engines and metal component parts; and are entrusted with the exacting and responsible operation known as oxy-acetylene welding.

In addition to proving herself an adept in operations that call for judgment and manipulative ability, woman has shown herself to be capable of an amazing amount of sustained physical effort of a kind that would have been thought perfectly impossible until the war came to teach us that women didn't recognise the word. Experience has shown that, except in rare instances, women are able to work in foundries and collieries, at daubing coke-oven doors, discharging coke, stacking and



THE QUEEN ON THE WESTERN FRONT: EXPLOSIONS IN THE BRITISH WAR-AREA.

The King and Queen witnessed many of the stern realities of war during their recent visit to the British West Front in France, such as seen in our photograph.—[Official Photograph.]



THE QUEEN ON THE WESTERN FRONT: HER MAJESTY INTERESTED IN SOLDIERS AT A WAYSIDE STATION.

H.M. the Queen manifested keen and sympathetic interest in our soldiers during her recent visit, with the King, to the British Western Front, and our photograph shows her Majesty speaking to some of our men at a wayside station in France.—[Official Photograph.]

[Continued overleaf.]



Women War-W



EQUALLY ON DUTY AGAINST

Women working for the national cause on the Western Front, whether to ensure the feeding of the troops, the making of munition, or hospital and other work, claim to be, in spirit and effect, "at the front" to defeat the enemy, just as the others do. In the illustrations above, we see contrasts

Women War-Workers on the Battle and Home fronts.



EQUALLY ON DUTY AGAINST THE ENEMY: AMBULANCE-WOMEN IN FRANCE; FOOD PRODUCERS.

Women working for the national cause on this side of the Straits of Dover, whether to ensure the feeding of the people or by munition-making, or hospital and other work, may undoubtedly claim to be, in spirit and effect, "at the front," doing their duty to defeat the enemy, just as the others closer the actual firing-line. In the illustrations above, we see contrasted examples of woman's

war-work which bear this claim out. The upper illustration shows a number of women motor-ambulance drivers and nurses answering the call to stand by at a railway dépôt in France on a train bringing in wounded being signalled. In the lower illustration, a farm wagon-load of woman land-workers in Worcestershire are setting out to work.—[Photo. No. 1, Official; No. 2, Alfieri.]

loading it into wagons, and receiving it from aerial ropeways, without detriment to their health.

Pictures at Leeds show them carrying molten naphthaline in ladles, operating hydraulic presses, attending to the hydraulic charging of the continuous furnaces, and, in general, doing all sorts of new and unaccustomed duties, including making cores in a foundry and general labouring work.

Foundry work, by the way, is one of the latest occupations which the war has discovered for women. In other days, of course, it would have been regarded as entirely beyond their physical capacity. But necessity, which has dispelled so many old illusions, has dispelled this one too, and shown that women can do the work with the best results. Here is an instance of feminine success in this particular branch of engineering. It occurred at a brass foundry in Northumberland, where a young woman is now taking the place of the foreman of the core-making shop. Her father, who is now eighty-two years old, was in younger

evenings, and his daughter, a girl with a well-developed faculty of observation and a taste for doing things, insisted on sharing these lessons with the boys. She soon acquired such a grip of moulding work that when the question arose as to how labour in this foundry could be diluted,



THE QUEEN ON THE WESTERN FRONT: HER MAJESTY GIVING HER AUTOGRAPH.

While making her historic tour in the war-area on the British Western Front, Queen Mary graciously signed the book when visiting some lady ambulance-drivers, in appreciation of their valuable work.

Official Photograph.

it was suggested that she should undertake the supervision of all the brass core-making.

There was no question about her being quite equal to the work; but, to make things perfectly smooth, the firm arranged that her father should return to his old duties for a couple of weeks and give her a thorough grounding in the duties of a foreman. The experiment was a complete success, and to-day she is in sole charge of the core-making shop. She engages her own girls and women assistants, and issues her directions as to the work, just as her own father did fifty years ago.

In iron foundries women are doing equally well. They are operating moulding-machines using boxes up to sixty pounds weight, and are now employed to an increasing extent on simple floor-moulding. Fettling and chipping rough castings, riddling sand, mixing loam, and helping the moulders give them many other opportunities of usefulness, of which the skilled men have, with loyal co-operation, taken full advantage.

CLAUDINE CLEVE.



THE QUEEN ON THE WESTERN FRONT: A CONVERSATION WITH A HOSPITAL MATRON.

Hospitals, ambulance-stations, and kindred institutions for mitigating the miseries of war, engaged much of Queen Mary's time during her recent visit to the British Western Front, and our photograph shows her Majesty conversing with the matron of a hospital.]

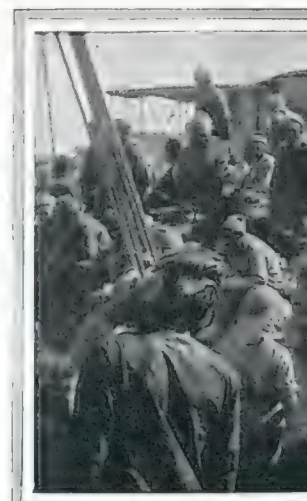
Official Photograph.

days foreman moulder in the factory. He was accustomed to give his boys lessons on moulding in the back garden of their home on summer

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THE "VANGUARD"

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about 800, of whom only...
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news came the re-
port of a smart...
little affair off the...
Dutch coast, also...
on the 9th, when...
some of our light...
patrols attacked...
and captured Ger-
man merchant ships...
near Rotterdam...
from which port...
the vessels sailed...
Signals to stop and...
abandon ship were...
disregarded, where-
upon the British...
vessels opened fire...
Two of the Ger-
mans, badly dam-
aged, reached the...
Dutch coast, but...
other four fell into...
our hands. There...
is much to be done...
in the way of at-
tacking such Ger-
man traders as still tempt...
dent is a gratifying proof...
look-out for every chance



IN MESOPOTAMIA—AT A ST...
OF THE BATTLES NEAR BA...

THE GREAT WAR.

THE "VANGUARD" DISASTER—GERMAN SHIPS CAPTURED—SHIPPING LOSSES—
RUSSIAN CHECK—UNREST IN PETROGRAD.

THE naval record of the week under consideration opened with news of a disaster—the blowing up of the first-class battle-ship *Vanguard*, which occurred on July 9. She carried a crew of about 800, of whom only 97 survived. As an offset to this ill news came the report of a smart little affair off the Dutch coast, also on the 9th, when some of our light patrols attacked and captured German merchant ships near Rotterdam, from which port the vessels sailed. Signals to stop and abandon ship were disregarded, whereupon the British vessels opened fire. Two of the Germans, badly damaged, reached the Dutch coast, but other four fell into our hands. There is much to be done in the way of attacking such German traders as still tempt the seas, and the incident is a gratifying proof that the Navy has a look-out for every chance. Our naval airmen

have again been busy in Belgium, and have bombed aerodromes, docks, and canal-bank dumps around Bruges; also a railway junction south of Ostend Harbour.

The Belgian coast, as a scene of extended

operations, comes more and more into the picture of the war both by sea and land. There has been word also of new enterprises in the direction of the great German naval bases, and in the "wet triangle," or thereabouts, a certain liveliness has been apparent. The returns of shipping losses for the week ending July 15 do not greatly differ from those for the preceding seven days. Fourteen vessels over 1600 tons have been sunk by submarines, the same number as before. Of vessels under 1600 tons, 4 have been sunk, making an increase of 1; fishing vessels, 8, also an increase of 1; vessels unsuccessfully attacked, 12, a diminution of 5;

(Continued on page 40.)



THE SAME OLD ENEMY "GAG," NOW A STANDING JEST WITH THE ALLIES: WALL-WRITING AT THE GERMAN WIRELESS STATION AT BAGHDAD, DESTROYED BY THE TURKS BEFORE RETREATING.

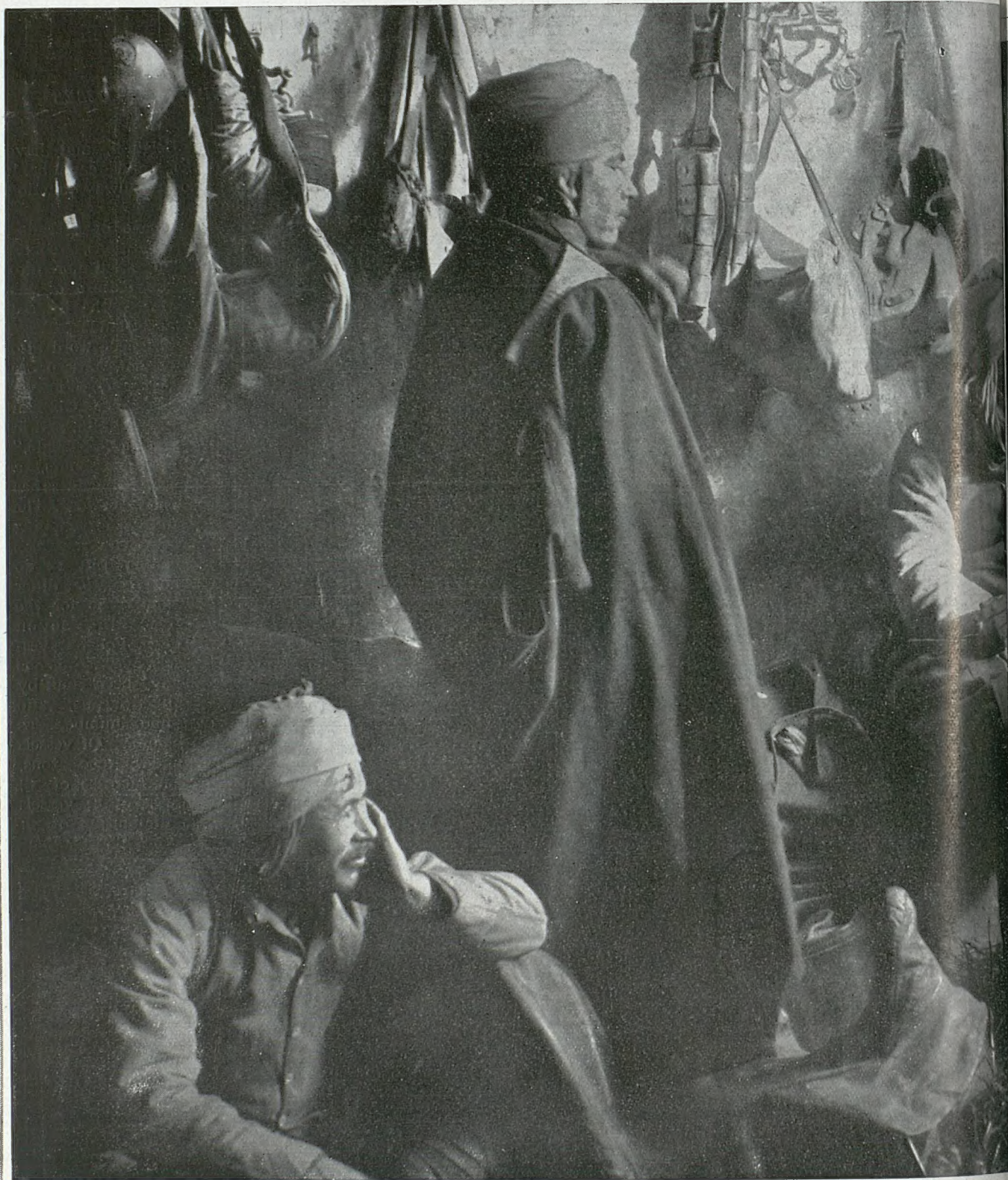
Underneath the lettering some German had drawn a representation of a German war-ship, as shown in the photograph. One of our men, when passing by, added below the lettering: "Because you can't."



IN MESOPOTAMIA—AT A STEAMER HALTING-PLACE ON THE TIGRIS: TURKISH PRISONERS, CAPTURED IN ONE OF THE BATTLES NEAR BAGHDAD, ON BOARD A BARGE WHILE BEING CONVEYED TO A PLACE OF DETENTION AT AN ARMY BASE.



On the french Western front: Spahis Off



PROVIDED WITH STEEL HELMETS AND CAVALRY-CUT UNIFORMS, LIKE OUR INDIAN

This photograph shows a group of Spahis off duty, in a stable which is in use as a billet for a troop in a cantonment near the Western Front. It shows how Spahi regiments, quartered close up to the front, who may be turned out to ride off into the battle-area at short notice, are now uniformed. On the walls of the stable are hanging steel helmets (put on over the

Duty Quartered in a S



CAVALRY ON THE WESTERN FRONT: SPAHIS

turbans), while the men all wear neutral-coloured uniforms (from the right), with hands clasped over his chest. He is ordinarily worn with the flowing robes of the

Spahis Off

Duty Quartered in a Stable Near the Battle-Area.



IFORMS, LIKE OUR INDIAN

roop in a cantonment near
turned out to ride off into
helmets (put on over the

CAVALRY ON THE WESTERN FRONT: SPAHIS AND THEIR MODERN FIGHTING-KIT.

turbans), while the men all wear neutral-coloured uniforms of European cavalry cut. Only one man (the second seated figure from the right), with hands clasped over his knees, retains the Spahi head-gear with dark swathing band of camel-hair cloth ordinarily worn with the flowing robes of the former-day Spahi Arab national costume.—[Photograph by C.N.]

arrivals of shipping, 2828, a decrease of 70; sailings, 2920, an increase of 122. If there is little to cause elation, there is, at the same time, no cause for dejection. We could certainly desire to see the curve falling more rapidly, but it is



WITH GENERAL ALLENBY'S ARMY ON THE PALESTINE FRONTIER: AN "A.C." UNIT BIVOUACKED IN THE SHADE OF A PALM-GROVE; A WELCOME RELIEF AFTER THE SANDY SINAI DESERT MARCHES UNDER A BLAZING SUN.

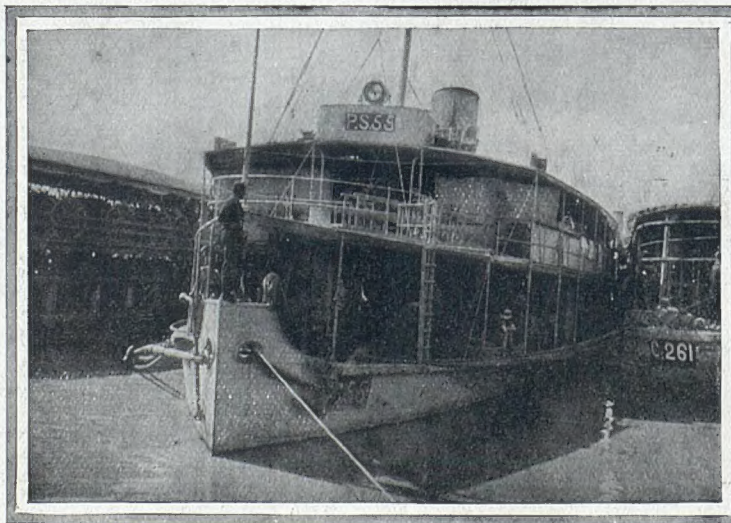
something that for several weeks it has been practically stationary. Tirpitz, replying to an admirer, says, "The U-boat war is extremely effective, but needs time." That is, perhaps, the best possible commentary on the submarine war.

Once again Russian affairs have trembled on the razor's edge. For a moment the great advance in Galicia received a check, and Kalucz had to be evacuated, owing to floods and severe enemy pressure. A series of positions won by Korniloff on the west bank of the Lomnica had to be yielded, but his forces were strong enough to maintain all their recent gains on the eastern bank, and the territorial advantage gained in the great forward movement was not seriously discounted. On the 19th the enemy claimed to have penetrated the Russian positions on a wide front. At Petrograd the situation again became disquieting for a few days. The Extremists had stirred up internal strife, and some street fighting took place; but gradually the steadier elements prevailed, and, at the time of writing, the situation was reported to be favourable to the Provisional Government. The saner part of public opinion, as expressed by the Soldiers and Sailors' and Labour Committees, rallied to the cause of

order, and firmly condemned rowdyism. One fairly obvious fact emerged from the trouble—that it had certainly been fomented by the enemy. It was alleged that M. Lenin had been acting as the paid agent of the German General Staff. The

Government, backed by the best-disposed portion of the community, proved itself capable of strong action towards the disturbers of the peace, and the unrest in Petrograd did not alter the resolve of the nation and the army to fight to a satisfactory finish. Never have the troops behaved with such magnificent dash as that which they have shown under the banner of the Revolution, and, if the battle in Galicia has swayed for a time, it is not without clear promise that the Russian masses are steadily gathering up for a new leap forward.

On the Balkan front the situation has been stationary. Beyond artillery duels and an occasional air-raid, there has been "nothing doing." Affairs in Greece remain somewhat in suspense, and the relations between the King and M. Venezelos have given rise to rumours that the young Sovereign is not altogether amenable to his advisers. From France has gone out a strong hint, contained in a memorandum of the Foreign Affairs Committee to M. Ribot, emphasising the urgent duty of the protecting Powers to carry out their policy of restoring order



IN MESOPOTAMIA, AT AMARA: ONE OF OUR NEW-TYPE RIVER TRANSPORT-STEAMERS, WITH ARMY STORE-BARGES LASHED ALONGSIDE AMIDSHIPS, IN READINESS TO UNMOOR AND PROCEED UP-STREAM TO BAGHDAD.

and the respect for legality and the national unity of Greece. The Powers have restored to Greece the island of Thasos.

LONDON: JULY 21, 1917.

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